

AUDILUENT INTENTION PROVED.

returns of the English Bank in Philadelphia, made to the Auditor of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, from certified copies have been obtained and published, it appears that at the end of April the issues of the bank stood thus: \$318,160 07, and the issues of the old bank stood at \$466. This is proof of the intention of Mr. Biddle, for that he has called in nearly all the notes for which he is legally liable, and issues the notes of the dead bank which there is no ascertained recovery, if any made at all. A fraud is not intended, why the new notes? Why not issue for issuing which there is a right, and for the recovery of there is a chartered remedy?—the old notes, if it is not to be legal liabilities which attach to the old ones? It is to avoid such liabilities that this is done. It is the game in his own hands, to not to pay, as he chooses, that perseveres in pushing the old upon the public. This reveals the fraudulent intention of the forced reissues, and shows the pious fraud of the penitentiary punishment which the Resurrection Note attaches to the offence. If fraud is intended, the course would be to recall the old notes would be called the notes of the new bank put to fraud is intended, and every of an old note is a confession of crime. The mere re-issue is enough, but there is a law maxim imports that falsehood introduced is proof of guilt. Now, Biddle has introduced falsehood into the country for the use of these notes of the old bank. His first and original for it, as authentically promulgated in his National Gazette, was, that as not time to sign the new notes, at the old ones were temporarily until the new ones could be signed, self was untrue, for the new allowed Mr. Biddle two signers, nothing else but sign notes. The was known to be false at the it is now proved to be so! for the notes which have been signed, as turn of the bank shows, to the of \$5,330,659 07, and a large which were at one time issued, been called in, so as to leave about of April only \$318,160 07. Thus fraud and falsehood are proved, these re-issues of defunct notes branded with every mark which insinuate a title to infamy. For detecting such large offences, as a descent to notice a smaller out the breach of a charter ought be considered too small for no here a clear breach of the new is exposed in Biddle's return. At charter the bank can issue no under ten dollars; yet, in the sum \$30,659 07 of the notes of the bank stated to have been signed, the sum of \$318,160 07, part of now in circulation, it appears old dollars, and even cents, and cents, have been issued! These dollars, and these "07" cents betray manufacturing of shipplasters, and a breach of the charter.

FROM THE GLOBE.

ANGEROUS TENDENCY OF SETTING THE LAWS AT DEFIANCE. When the Globe from time to time has been the dangerous and demoralizing results to be apprehended from a successful defiance of the laws and their charters by the banks, we were to task as if preaching sedition to the money power, while attempting to maintain that authority can alone secure the property and peace of society. Now that the banks have fully appreciated the meaning of the laws, and submitted to the laws, the Journal of Commerce has taken the Globe, and cautioned, in the way, the great outlaw, who, as the non-resuming banks, is called to make the laws—the conscience of society—its wants and inclinations bend to his wants and inclinations. Upon this the United States come back with a charge upon the Journal and religious print, (the Journal of Commerce,) asserting, as the organs once asserted of the Globe, seeks to excite riots and violence against the banks. The Journal of Commerce well replies to this in the article annexed:

The United States Gazette trifles with its readers and itself. It will not let any body believe that we desire to excite riots, nor even that we mean to interfere with Philadelphia affairs in any way. It seems to be thought quite enough that a Philadelphia bank president give his advice in no measured way about the policy of New York and by letters and all other feasible means, attempt to control our legislation, and drive us from our honest way of paying our debts. Philadelphia too may join in the enterprising and hurl all sorts of shafts at our institutions; but if we speak prophetically of what will be, it is not unbecomingly impertinence. Well, let not quarrel about good-man, but we must still be so unman-

nerly as to maintain that the people of Pennsylvania, not by mobs, but through their constitutional organizations as freemen, will make their banks resume payment, and so will the people of all the Atlantic States. If the people were three-fourths of them debtors to the banks, the case might be otherwise. But when not one voter in ten has any dependence on bank facilities, the public credit and public good will predominate. The successful redemption here, and its happy consequences, have flooded all the ghosts and hobgoblins which the non resumptionists conjured up. The people will understand the subject, and they will not consent that the tenure of property, the measure of value, the public morals and the public honor shall be kept in uncertainty and derangement, at the dictation of banks, who say they can pay, but will not. The people are not accustomed to tell each other, when they are in debt, that they have the money in their pockets, but will not pay. This is a new tone, and we know it will not long be tolerated.

Operations of the Mint.—The director of the mint has made his annual report to Congress, and from that we have the satisfaction to see that the three branch mints are near about ready to begin their operations, and that the one in North Carolina may be considered as having begun. The commencement of operations by these branch mints is of the utmost possible importance to the country in this season of shin-plaster tickets; and it is believed that a great coinage of small silver, to wit: twenty-five cent, ten cent, and five cent pieces will be ordered to be struck, to supply the country with silver change; and also that a large coinage of quarter eagles will be provided. The Director of the Mint, Dr. Patterson, shows that a great increase has already commenced in the small coinage both of silver and gold, and every citizen feels the necessity of going on with the small coinage until the country is amply supplied. The Director of the Mint shows that the coinage of 1837 was:

In Gold,	\$1,035,910, in half-eagles.
Do,	112,700, in quarter-eagles.
In Silver,	1,814,910, in half-dollars.
Do,	63,110, in quarter-dollars.
Do,	104,200, in ten cents.
Do,	113,800, in five cents.
In Copper,	55,382, in cents.

Total, \$3,299,898

The whole amount of coinage which has taken place since the establishment of the Mint in 1793, is:

In Gold,	\$23,250,340
In Silver,	48,835,192
In Copper,	795,915

Total, \$72,881,448

Of this coinage, about two thirds of the gold, to wit: fifteen millions of dollars has been coined since the commencement of Gen. Jackson's administration, and of the silver, upwards of one half, to wit: about twenty-five millions of dollars. Thus, the gold and silver coinage since Gen. Jackson's administration, amounts to about forty millions, and it has been shown, heretofore, that the importations of specie during the same time, amount to sixty-two millions. Now, the question is, what has become of these immense amounts of specie? And the answer is, that it is SUPPRESSED by the combination of banks and politicians who are for forcing their depreciated paper and shin-plasters on the General Government, as well as on the State Governments and the people. But they cannot SUPPRESS it much longer. The quantity of specie which will be imported this year, and the immense amount of coinage which will take place at New Orleans, as well as at the other branch mints, and the mother mint, will be so great that it will be impossible for the broken bank and shin-plaster party to continue the suppression. —Globe.

THE GOLD BILL OF 1834.

All the London papers, in speaking of the money shipped to the United States, call it gold. The word specie is not used by them. The uniform expression is gold, or sovereigns. Thus, He has imposed taxes upon us, to an the million sterling to Prime, Ward & Co. King, is always mentioned as one million of sovereigns, or simply as a shipyard of gold to the amount of a million sterling; and so of all the rest. In marked by every act which may define counting up about two and a half millions sterling, either shipped or about to be shipped, to New York, the expression is always the same, to wit: gold or sovereigns. To those who know any thing of the English currency, all this is understood; for the English have no silver except for change, and that alloyed nine per cent. Silver is not a tender in England except for sums of forty shillings and under. They have, therefore, no silver to ship, and all they send abroad is in gold; and of the twelve or fifteen millions arriving, and arrived, in the country, almost the whole is in gold; yet the Federal papers in New York, in speaking of these arrivals, sedulously eschew that word gold! Not one of them will say gold; it is all enumerated under the ambiguous phrase of specie. It is specie—specie—specie. Now why this studious, uniform, syste-

matic avoidance of the true word? It is because the revilers of the Gold Bill of 1834—the laughers at the gold humbug—cannot stand this honor to the JACKSONIAN policy which the influx of ten or twelve millions of gold confers upon it. Had it not been for that bill, not one ounce of this gold could have come into the country. Before the passage of that bill, gold was undervalued 65 per cent. in the United States, and against that loss not an ounce could have come. It is the gold bill, then, of 1834, to which we are indebted for the great influx of that metal, which is now pouring in upon us; and from this time forth the gold currency may be considered as established in the United States. Before the summer is over, the quantity of our gold must amount to thirty millions of dollars—being about double the amount of United States Bank notes usually kept in circulation during the best times of that bank. We shall hear no more of the gold humbug. The real presence—to them the sad presence—of thirty millions of gold, will seal up the lips of the Biddle bank parasites, in whose mouth the gold humbug was a permanent phrase until quite lately. Now they are done with it. You cannot get them to say gold! Specie is the nearest they will come to it. Even Mr. Clay flinches at the phrase. He has not ridiculed gold for the last three weeks!—Globe.

FEMALE DUTIES.—There are no duties on earth so nearly angelic as those which devolve on woman. Let the young wife then take hold of the promises that be long to the faithful, resolving that what she knows to be her duty shall be pursued, and whatever is right will soon become agreeable, according to the known principles of human nature. Few women have any conception of the good which Providence puts in their power to perform by appointing them the help-mates of man. To the very voice, step, tone, look, every thing which constitutes example in those we love, is attached the utmost influence. Domestic happiness is peculiarly prolific; and he must be a brute who does not yield to the force of its heavenly influence, and become modified, adorned and exalted.

A young wife should remember that the measure of her husband's respect will be graduated by the respect she manifests for herself. If she appear respectable in his eyes, let her set a proper respect upon herself by manifesting that respect for him to which, in the relations of life, he is entitled. There is a neatness in dress which is perfectly compatible with plainness—graceful, without appearing ostentatious. The exterior being to some extent a key to the interior, a neat simplicity is an important characteristic in the dress of all ladies, and especially married ones. Every young wife may have a modest and delicate husband; and in order to do this, he must first have a modest and delicate wife. She is his polar star, to which (whether he so confesses or not) he looks for a safe and happy course in his sublimity voyage of life. She may not indeed transform him in a day or a week, nor is it certain that he will not be too stubborn in nature to acknowledge her as the author of that reform; but, under an affectionate and prudent course, is not the less certain on that account to its accomplishment; for if she persevere, she must ultimately succeed. No husband who has any claim to the name can always withstand it; and though he may be destitute of some of the finer feelings of the man, must finally be overcome by the exercise of a true delicacy of thought, feeling and language of the softer sex. —Ladies' Garland.

He has cut off our trade with foreign ports, and brought in his ball faced whips, when we sent him to buy better goods abroad, and with a perfidy scarce paralleled in the most barbarous ages, of the money shipped to the United States, call it gold. The word specie is not used by them. The uniform expression is gold, or sovereigns. Thus, He has imposed taxes upon us, to an the million sterling to Prime, Ward & Co. King, is always mentioned as one million of sovereigns, or simply as a shipyard of gold to the amount of a million sterling; and so of all the rest. In marked by every act which may define counting up about two and a half millions sterling, either shipped or about to be shipped, to New York, the expression is always the same, to wit: gold or sovereigns. To those who know any thing of the English currency, all this is understood; for the English have no silver except for change, and that alloyed nine per cent. Silver is not a tender in England except for sums of forty shillings and under. They have, therefore, no silver to ship, and all they send abroad is in gold; and of the twelve or fifteen millions arriving, and arrived, in the country, almost the whole is in gold; yet the Federal papers in New York, in speaking of these arrivals, sedulously eschew that word gold! Not one of them will say gold; it is all enumerated under the ambiguous phrase of specie. It is specie—specie—specie. Now why this studious, uniform, syste-

ARGYLE CAMPBELL,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW;
COLUMBUS, MISSISSIPPI.

ALEXANDER ROY, having studied the art of cutting to fit the human form, under the most eminent professors of that art in Europe and the United States, trusts by strict attention to business and the faithful fulfilment of all orders entrusted to his care, to merit a liberal share of public patronage. Kosciusko, June 2, 1838. —1-4

Notice is hereby given,
That a meeting of the Board of Police of Attala County will be held on the 1st Monday of July next, for the purpose of ordering sales of such Lots in the town of Kosciusko, as are subject to Deeds of Trust, for securing the notes made payable to the President of the Board of Police, for the purchase money of said Lots.
By order of the Board:
J. M. THOMPSON, Clerk.
May 15, 1838. 1td
[Printers Fee \$5.]

RICH LANDS FOR SALE.
THE subscriber being determined to move to Texas, takes this method of informing the public, that all his Lands are for sale, consisting of Eleven Eighties; all lying within six miles of Kosciusko; 138 acres adjoining town, 130 acres of which is under a good fence, and 80 in cultivation. Also 8 acres in the incorporation, laid off in two acre lots. The remainder lying in three small tracts at the distance of three, five and six miles from town. Any person wishing to purchase good land, would do well to call. If not sold before the 15th of August next, the whole will be put in the Mississippi Union Bank, so that any person wishing to own stock in the said Bank can get a bargain.
GABRIEL E. NASH.
Kosciusko, June 2, 1838. 1-6w

Sheriff's Sale.
Wm. Thompson vs. J. A. McMillan. March Term, 1838.
BY virtue of the above Fi. Fa. to me directed, I will expose to public sale for cash to the highest bidder, in the town of Kosciusko, on the first Monday in July next, the following property viz: Lots No. 45 and 52, lying in the town of Kosciusko, one of which is the corner lot on which the said Andrew McGill now resides well improved, and the other well improved with stables.
THOMAS H. ROGERS, Sheriff. J. C.
Kosciusko, June 2, 1838. 1-4w
[Printers Fee \$5.]

Law Notice.
DANL. JONES, having resumed the practice of Law, will attend the Circuit Court of Yazoo, and the adjacent Counties; the Chancery, Supreme and Federal Courts at Jackson. Office at his residence in Yazoo County, Ten miles south of Benton on the Clinton Road. Address, Benton Yazoo County. June 2, 1838.

UNION BANK.
THE BOOKS of subscription for Stock in the Union Bank are now open. Those wishing to subscribe can do so by applying to either of the undersigned.
G. D. FOYD,
J. HARVEY,
R. ROSS.
Comrs.
June 2, 1838.

IMPORTED JACK BARCELONA.
HAVING after great effort succeeded in obtaining from the Mediterranean, for my own stock, a Jack believed to be equal in all respects to the best Jack in the United States; I offer his services to a limited number of Mares and Jennets. He will stand at my farm, Yazoo town, Neshoba County, Mi. and will cover at the following rates, to wit: Mares—single cover, \$6, paid on service; \$12 the season, payable at Christmas; & \$20 for the insurance, to be paid on the fact being ascertained that the mare is in foal or the mare traded.
Jennets—\$12 the single cover, \$30 the Season, and \$40 the insurance.
BARCELONA was foaled in 1835, covers equal to any Jack, and is well conditioned; black color, well formed, powerfully made, and has fine action, with a set of limbs unsurpassed by any Jack; altho only three years old, he stands upwards of 14 1-2 hands.
To those who know how to value such an animal, an opportunity to put to him will be properly appreciated. I will prepare lots, & will be ready during the Fall, to keep Mares and Jennets. Having a considerable Stock myself, I will take but a limited number. Notes in all cases to be sent with the Mares. Fifty cents to the groom for each Mare and Jennet. A few Jennets will be taken to breed from on shares on fair terms.
JAMES ELLIOT.
June 2, 1838. 1-5w*

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, ATTALA CO.
Saterlee & Masters, vs. Nath'l S. Thomas. Attachment for \$2,000
NOTICE is hereby given that the above attachment was issued at the suit of the said plaintiffs against the said defendant as a non-resident debtor, for the sum aforesaid, and has been returned to this office duly executed, and is now pending and undetermined in the Circuit Court of Attala County. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that unless the said defendant shall appear, on or before the first Monday before the first Monday in October, 1838, being the first day of the Circuit Court of the County aforesaid, to give special bail and plead or demur, judgment will be entered against him, and the property attached will be sold to satisfy the plaintiffs demands.
Witness—William Exum, Clerk of the said Circuit Court. WILLIAM EXUM, Clerk.
June 1, 1838. 1-6w

NOTICE.
ON a final settlement between W. E. Smith, the former publisher of the Democrat, and myself, all the books, notes and accounts not settled have been transferred to me. I have assumed all the debts of the old concern, and all the sums due it are to be paid to me alone, Mr. Smith, having from this day, nothing more to do with the settlement of the business. As I cannot attend in person to the business, I shall be necessarily compelled to put a large amount of the notes and accounts unpaid, in the hands of an officer for collection. The debts of the old concern must be paid forthwith, and I hope all those indebted to it will be prompt in discharging their dues.
H. H. WORTHINGTON.
April 8, 1838.

PROSPECTUS OF THE U. S. Magazine and Democratic Review.

IT has long been apparent to many of the reflecting members of the Democratic Party of the United States, that a periodical for the advocacy and diffusion of their political principles, similar to those in such active and influential operation in England, is a desideratum which it is very important to supply—a periodical which should unite with the attractions of a sound and vigorous literature, a political character capable of giving sufficient support to the doctrines and measures of that party, now maintained by a large majority of the people. Dismissing the great question of policy before the country, expounding and advocating the Democratic doctrine through the most able pens that that party can furnish, in articles of great length, more condensed force, more elaborate research, and more elevated tones, than is possible for the newspaper press, a Magazine of this character becomes an instrument of inappreciable value for the enlightenment and formation of public opinion, and for the support of the principles which it advocates. By these means, by thus explaining and defending the measures of the great Democratic Party, and by always furnishing to the public a clear and powerful commentary upon those complex questions of policy and party which so frequently distract the country, and upon which, imperfectly understood as they often are by friends, and misrepresented and distorted as they never failed to be by political opponents, it is of the utmost importance that the public should be fully and rightly informed, it is hoped that the periodical in question may be made to exert a beneficial, rational, and lasting influence on the public mind.

Other considerations, which cannot be too highly appreciated, will render the establishment and success of the proposed Magazine of very great importance. In the mighty struggle of antagonist principles which is now going on in society, the democratic party of the United States stands committed to the world as the depository and exemplar of those cardinal doctrines of political faith with which the cause of the People in every age and country is identified. Chiefly from the want of a convenient means of concentrating the intellectual energies of its disciples, this party has hitherto been almost wholly unrepresented in the republic of letters, while the views and policy of its opposing creeds, are daily advocated by the ablest and most commanding efforts of genius and learning.

In the United States Magazine the attempt will be made to remove this reproach. The present is the time peculiarly appropriate for the commencement of such an undertaking. The democratic body of the Union, after a conflict which tested to the uttermost its stability and its principles, have succeeded in retaining possession of the executive administration of the country. In the consequent comparative repose from political strife, the period is auspicious for organizing and calling to its aid a new and powerful aid of this character, interfering with none, and co-operating with all.

Co-ordinate with this main design of the United States Magazine, no care nor cost will be spared to render it, in a literary point of view, honorable to the country; and fit to cope in vigor of rivalry with its European competitors. Viewing the English language as the noble heritage and common birthright of all who speak the tongue of Milton and Shakespeare, it will be the uniform object of its conductors to present only the finest productions in the various branches of literature that can be procured; and to diffuse the benefit of correct models of taste and worthy execution.

In this department the exclusiveness of party, which is inseparable from the political department of such a work, will have no place. Here we all stand on a neutral ground of equality and reciprocity, where these universal principles of taste to which we are all alike subject, will alone be recognized as the common law. Our political principles cannot be compromised, but our common literature it will be our common pride to cherish and extend, with a liberality of feeling unbiassed by partial or minor views.

As the United States Magazine is founded on the broadest basis which the means and influence of the democratic party in the United States can present, it is intended to render it in every respect a thoroughly National Work, not merely designed for ephemeral interest and attraction, but to continue of permanent historical value. With this view a considerable portion of each number will be appropriated to the following subjects, in addition to the general features referred to above.

A general summary of political and of domestic intelligence, digested in the order of the States, comprising all the authentic important facts of the preceding month.

General literary intelligence, domestic and foreign.

General scientific intelligence, including agricultural improvements, a notice of all new patents, &c.

A condensed account of all new works of improvement throughout the Union.

Military and Naval news, promotions, changes, movements, &c.

Biographical obituary notices of distinguished persons.

After the close of each session of Congress an extra or an enlarged number will be published, containing a general review and history of its proceedings, a condensed abstract of important official documents, and the acts of the session.

To promote the popular objects in view, and relying upon the united support of the democratic party, as well as from others, the price of subscription is fixed at the low rate of Five Dollars per annum; while in mechanical arrangements, and in size, quality of matter, &c. the United States Magazine will be placed on a par at least with the leading monthlies of England. The whole will form three large octavo volumes each year.

The subscription will be in all cases payable in advance, or (for the first year only) six dollars on the delivery of the third number. The absolute necessity of this rule in such an establishment will be obvious to all.

In return for a remittance of \$50, eleven copies will be sent; for \$100, twenty-three copies. The certificate of a post-master of the remittance of a sum of money will be a sufficient receipt, all dangers of the mail being at the risk of the publishers.

All communications will be addressed, post paid, to the undersigned, the publishers.

LANGTREE & O'SULLIVAN.
Washington, March, 1838.
Subscriptions will be received at this Office